144. WOOD WORKING.
3. SPECIAL WORK MACHINERY.
[174] Cutting Veneers.

#1

CLASSIFICATION
9224
DIVISION.

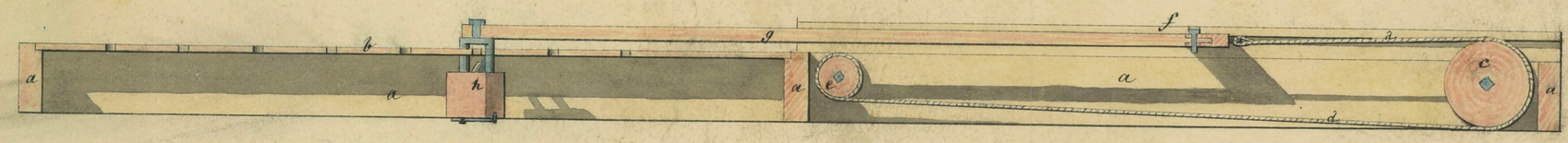
Wm. STILLMAN's

Veneering Plough.

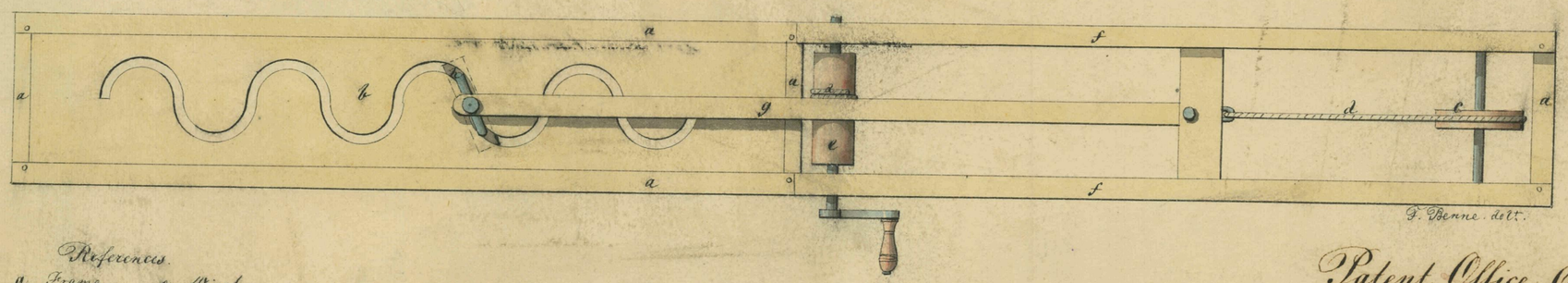
Vol. 1. p. 433.

Patented: March 16th 1801.

Longitudinal Section.



Plan.



References.

a. Frame.
b. Pattern.
c. Pulley.
d. Cord.
e. Winch.
f. Winch-bits.
g. Tongue.
h. Swiveling Stock.

Patent Office. Oct. 17th. 1839.

Made under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, in conformity with Act: 3d. March. 1837.

Henry L Ellsworth
Comm. of Patents.

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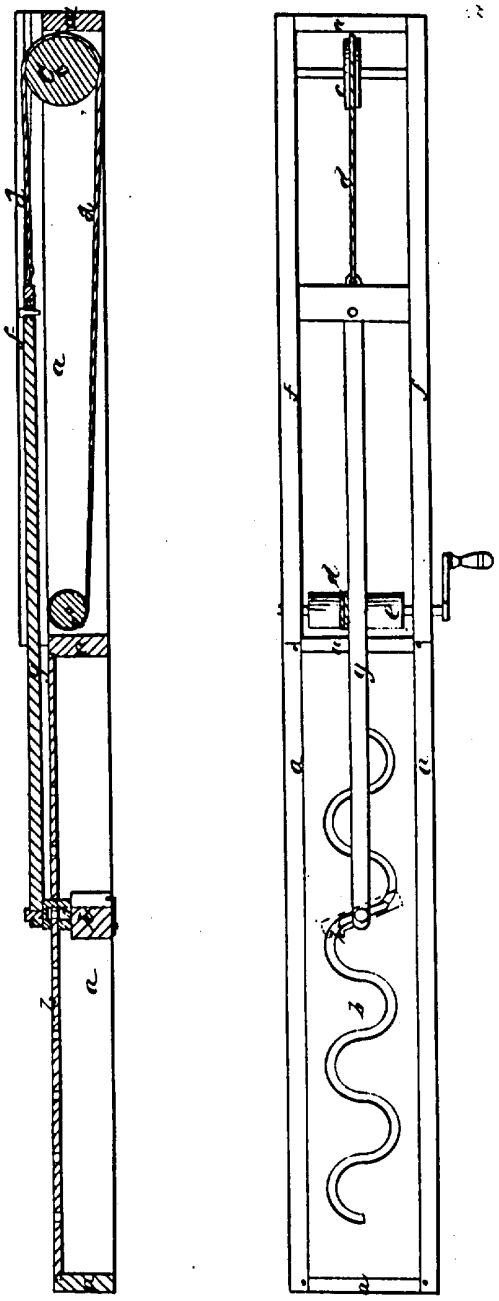
W. Stillman,

Cutting Veneers.

Patented Mar. 16, 1801.



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March 16. 1801

William Stillman of Rhode Island

Letters Patent Date Mar. 16. 1801

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said William Stillman himself of his improvement called a Veneering Plough.

Specification of a new and useful machine to be called a veneering plough. Invented by William Stillman of Rhode Island.

The use of said machine is for cutting the grooves in various forms and figures in Cabinet ware, to be filled with various coloured wood for ornaments in said ware, and does it with much greater precision and dispatch than any thing hereto fore known, for cutting the grooves in Corner ware and Inlaying other uses, and is constructed in the following manner. First it has a frame in form of a parallelogram of any size that may be thought proper, suppose for instance six feet in length and eight inches in breadth composed of five pieces, two side pieces for the length, and three short pieces for the middle, framed in mortise, one at each end, and one in the middle, having likewise a thin piece of board called the pallom, about one fourth of an inch thick, to the bigness of the one half of the frame contained between two of the mortise pieces & is supported by its two ends being let into rabbets in the two cross pieces on which it rests. Through this pallom is cut the figures or figure, that is intended to be cut in the pieces of wood designed to be inlaid. There is at the other end of the frame hangs a pulley, and at the middle of the frame hangs a winch. Said pulley and winch hang in a couple of pieces, called the winch bits which reach from the ends of the frame to the middle thereof of any width at pleasure standing erect on the two side pieces of the frame having a couple of grooves, one on the inside of each of the winch bits, in which slides backward and forward the cross piece of

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a tongue about the length of the winch bits and in the end of said tongue hangs a swivling stock in form as follows. That part of the stock which goes through the tongue is round so as to turn like a pivot and below the tongue it is wide and becomes into two parts and carry downward through the figure in the pattern. These two parts are called the fore and hinder parts of the square of the stock extending downwards about half an inch till they pass through the pattern and then become one solid piece at the lower end in which is let a steel plough or cutter with three sharp edges two of which cuts the two sides of the groove the third passes under the piece that is taken out so that it cuts quite thro the piece at once and clears it out at the same time. To chuse to cut any figure in the wood you must first lay the piece under the frame and make it fast by means of a bench screw or otherwise and put the pattern in its place over the piece. Then enter the cross piece of the tongue into the groove in the winch bits and drop the lower end of the stock through the figure in the pattern. Then have a cord fastened at one end to the end of the tongue at the cross piece. The other end of the cord passing thro the pulley is made fast to the roller of the winch. Then bear down a little on the stock with the left hand and with the right hand turn the winch which winds up the cord and draws forward the tongue forcing the stock along the figure in the pattern the cutter at the same time reaching down to the piece of wood under the frame cuts a groove therein in the same form of the figure in the pattern the cutter being within the centre of the stock the fore and hinder parts of the square of the stock sliding one after the other along the figure in the pattern, turns the winch in such manner as to keep the edges of the cutter always in the direction in which the stock moves. Then draw back the tongue and turn over the pattern and perform the same operation and you will have the same figure in the contrary direction by which means you may cut any figure that you please to form in your different patterns observing that to cut an oval or circle only one half of the figure is formed in the pattern. Then the other half is cut by turning over the pattern and cutting again. Note, the cutting of large circles may be performed by

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sitting the cutter in a hoop and carrying it round by hand. likewise cutting straight lines along near the edge of any straight piece of wood. the cutter may be set in a common joiners gauge and forced along by hand. This plough or cutter being a principal object in the invention may be made of any size and applied to various uses

Wm Stillman

Witnesses
W. Crawford
Christopher S. Thom

Eyd.
1836.

(938 words)

(Patented 16 March 1841)

(Drawing made)